A Full Description of the Way the Precious Dust is Taken Out of the Earth.

done in the Klondike country has been placed across, with mercury behind them, to catch what gold gets by is the simplest and oldest form of above. mining, and is usually adopted in new gold fields. In its crudest form, placer mining is simply the picking up of a panful of dirt from the bed of a stream where gold is supposed to exist, the washing away of the dirt and pebbles and the gathering of the gold, which, because of its weight, sinks to the bottom of the pan.

For example, let us follow a prospector on some stream in our Western gold fields, where the complication of eternally frozen ground does not enter into the question. After traveling perhaps many weary days he comes on a stream coming down some mountain gorge that looks "likely," as he says, to his practiced eye. He stops and examines the pebbles on the bottom, and finds a good many of them are of quartz.

This, although not in itself an indication of gold, is a good sign, so the prospector scrapes away the earth and stones at the bottom of the stream to the depth of a foot or so, and then takes out a panful of dirt. The pan, by the way, is nothing but a broad, shallow dish of strong sheet iron.

Having done this, he puts in enough water to make the panful semi-liquid, and then gives it a rapid, twirling motion. This causes the gold, if there is any, to sink to the bottom of the pan. Then the gravel and sand are carefully washed out until only the heavy residue remains in the pan. This residue is carefully examined to see how many "colors" there are in it. "Colors" is the term miners give to the particles or nuggets, if there are any, of gold that can be seen at the bottom of the

But gold is not the only thing that sinks to the bottom of the pan. Al-



TWO TYPICAL KLONDIKERS IN FULL DRESS

most always there is found with gold a fine black sand, which is magnetic iron | And after the boxes are all done with ore, and from this the gold has to be separated. Of course, if the gold is for the gold held by the wood. in nuggets of any size this is a simple process, but if it is in fine dust, as is generally the case, the mercury process is employed.

In this the residue in the pan is placed in a barrel with some water and ment at what these conditions compel mercury. The gold, when it touches the mercury, forms an amalgam. After a quantity of gold has been put in the squeezed through a buckskin bag, and either in a retort or in some other porized, and the gold remains, nearly

This is placer mining in its most primitive form, but it is slow work; and long ago various methods were devised to shorten it where it was to be carried

on to any extent. The first step in advance in placer

0000000000000000000 So far all the mining that has been | wards the end of the box slats are

> The miner sets up his rocker near the stream and piles his gravel on the the sheet iron, keeping it wet all the while and keeping the rocker in motion. The fine gold and sand sift through to the blanket, while nuggets of any size remain on the iron. The finer gold settles on the blanket and the dust is it is in many cases filled with cracks caught by the mercury behind the and seams which are rich in gold and slats. The blanket is frequently rinsed | well worth the digging out. As to the in a barrel of water with mercury at the value of explosives in this frozen soil

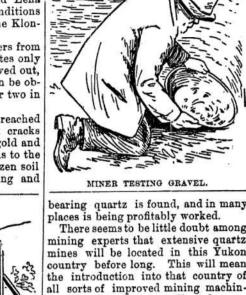
Fires are built on the surface and | Treadwell mines, having been bought the ground thawed a little ways. This by John Treadwell in 1884, and, says is then dug out; another fire is built Mr. Coolidge, "from these enough ore in the hole, and this process is con- has been taken out to pay the purchase tinued until bedrock is reached. Then money of Alaska and more." The ore fires are built against the side of the of these mines average only from \$2.50 shaft, and drifts and tunnels are to \$3 a ton, but owing to the enormous thawed out.

All the dirt thus taken out is piled the low cost of extracting the ore outside until the stream opens in the there is a large profit in working them. spring. Then the sluice boxes are set All around Juneau and, for that matup and the winter's diggings washed ter, all along the Alaskan coast, goldout. Thus a miner is enabled to keep busy about all the year.

This method of burning out a shaft and tunnels is by no means new, for it has been carried on for many years in the basins of the Amoor and Lena Rivers in Siberia, where the conditions are very similar to those in the Klondike region.

Placer mining in Alaska differs from placer mining in warmer climates only in that the dirt has to be thawed out, and that water for washing can be obtained there only a month or two in each year.

And even when bedrock is reached bottom, and this mercury, together authorities differ. The Mining and



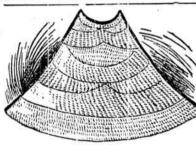
There seems to be little doubt among mining experts that extensive quartz mines will be located in this Yukon country before long. This will mean the introduction into that country of all sorts of improved mining machinery, rock drills, stamp mills and so on. Just what method will be employed to extract the ore from the rock will depend on what kind of ore is found. It may only have to be crushed, and separated by mercury. It may be refractory ore and have to go through some one of the various processes now in use for separating such ore.

scale on which they are worked and

As soon as the mines are found means of transporting the machinery will be provided and the mines will be started. Mines in rock, of course, will not be delayed by the weather conditions which make placer mining so difficult in that country, Rock doesn't freeze and the deeper down the mines go the warmer it will get, so perhaps this kind of mining will be the pleasanter of the two.

A MILLION-DOLLAR CLOAK. Richest Garment in the World Now in

the National Museum. What is probably the most costly cloak in the world is now in the National Museum, and was once the property of the Queens of the Hawaiian Islands in barbarous days. This cape belonged to the wife of Kehuaskalani, one of the most powerful chiefs of the islands. After the abolition of slavery



THE CLOAK THAT IS WORTH A MILLION. in 1841 this chief rebelled and tried to re-establish the ancient religion. A bloody battle was fought, the King and Queen were slain, and the cloak fell

into the hands of the victors, thus be-

coming the property of King Kame-

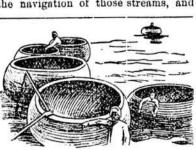
hameha III., and by him given to Captain J. H. Aulick, U. S. N. The foundation of the cape is a network of olona, or native hemp, and to it are attached by means of fine threads of the same material the feathers of native birds found only on the islands, the feathers overlapping and forming a smooth surface. The feathers form on the outside crescents of red, yellow and black. The inner lining is without quilting and shows the network and ends of the feathers.

The yellow and black feathers are obtained from the Oo, or Oho, the yellow ones being of great value, as the bird is comparatively rare, shy and hard to capture. So very rare is the bird, and so small its stock of feathers, that three yellow ones once sold for a large sum. From fifty to a hundred years was the time expended in making this cloak, so that its worth in labor is

estimated at a million dollars. The making of these cloaks, which were once worn by royalty alone, and regarded as the treasures of the Crown, was common in the islands prior to the coming of the whites. The precious yellow feathers were exacted as tribute by the king, the bird being caught alive with bird lime and then set free. But it required a great many vears to get enough material to make the cloak, which is four feet in length and over six feet in width.

Boats Like Big Baskets.

Curious boats which look like big baskets are used in Busrah, the Venice of Turkish Arabia. As a matter of fact, they are practically 'askets, being made of wickerwork, plastered to keep out the water. They are known as gophers, and the European who boards them feels himself to be much like the three men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl. Until comparatively recent times a boat something similar in shape and made with the same material, called coracles, were used by fishermen on many of the turbulent streams in Wales. No other form of a boat could hope to survive the navigation of those streams, and



WICKER BOATS OF TURKISH ARABIA.

bumping against bowlders and drop-

first entered a railway carriage, she has traveled something like 2,000,000 miles. This beats the Prince of Walss by about 500,000 miles, and the Duke WORDS OF WISDOM.

Truth is a rock large enough for all

Caution is often wasted, but is a very good risk to take. A reasonable woman is one who is

to stand upon.

out.

not always unreasonable. If some men were to lose their repu-

ation they would be lucky. The only really happy animal is the

goat. He can eat anything. Children cry for the moon and when they grow up they want the earth.

Open the door of your mind to good thoughts and evil ones will be driven

There are several things worse than disappointment in love, rheumatism is

The scientific study of man is the most difficult of all branches of knowl-

A person is always startled when he hears himself called old for the first

Controversy equalizes fools and wise men in the same way, and the fools know it.

Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius as the owl rejoices at an eclipse.

Even a man doesn't like to have the reacher call when the house is all topsy-turvy.

People get wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh. Neatness, when moderate, is a vir-

tue; but when carried to an extreme it narrows the mind. Life is a circus in which everyone

takes the part of the clown some time during his sojourn. Most men appreciate a joke much

better when some one besides themselves is made a victim of it.—The South-West.

The Ideal School House.

To begin with, the entrances of a school house should be made as inviting as those of a home. If there be a yard, no matter how small, it should have, first of all, evergreen trees in it, or some bit of leafage, which, winter and summer, would bring a message from the woods; it should have flowers in their season and vines should be planted wherever possible. Within the school every color should be agreeable and harmonious with all the rest. Ceiling, floor, woodwork, walls, are so to be treated as to make a rational and beautiful whole. In entrance halls, for instance, where no studying is done, a fine pleasing red or cheerful yellow is an excellent choice; in bright sunny rooms a dull green is at once the most agreeable color to the eye, and perfect as a background for such objects as casts or photographs. In a room where there is no sunlight a soft yellow will be found of admirable use. The ceilings should be uniformly of an ivory white tint, which will by reflection converge light, and will be refined and in key with all other colors. The treatment of wood is a study in itself. Briefly and for practical use, wood can be treated in two legitimate ways-either it can be painted with relation to the wall colors or it can be stained to anticipate the results of time upon wood surfaces.-The At-

How He Got the Job.

lantic.

A good story is being told about the appointment of a Postmaster in Northwestern Ohio. It appears that there were a number of aspirants for the place, and when the announcement was made to him that a German was sure to secure the plum, every person was anxious to be in line and congratulate him on his success. One of the congratulators was a man who was noted for being blunt and asking questions from the shoulder, so to speak. After the usual form had been gone through with he blurted out:

"Why, no person had any idea that you were a candidate, to say nothing about expecting you to get the place. What kind of a pull did you have?" jugated in the present tense. Now is the day of salvation; here is the arena for ef-fort; at hand are all decisions of destinies.

"I vill dell you," said the German. "You see, I used to go to school vid de Congressman, and ve vere chumps.' Most of the people of the town agreed with the German, but that didn't interfere with his getting the "What shall I do with this sorrow that God has sent me?" "Take it up and bear it, place and drawing a nice salary for four years .- Columbus (Ohio) Dis-

patch

The Coffee-Drinkers' Jubilee. Coffee-drinkers should soon be celebrating the tercentenary of the introduction of the fragrant beverage into England. It is generally supposed that coffee was first drunk in an English home in one of the closing years of the sixteenth century. But the first coffee-house was not set up until 1612, when a merchant who traded with the East bought a shed in St. Martin's Churchyard and converted it into a coffee tavern, under the management of a hotel cook, one Pasqua, whom he brought with him from Smyrna. But the coffee was so expensive that the tavern did not repay its owner. There is an old record in the British Museum which shows that even a hundred years later coffee was as much as \$250 ton. At one time it rose to the fabulous price of \$900 a ton. Why a ton is taken as the standard weight is not obvious, but we read that those who indulged in the luxury drank as much as three or four dishes at a time, which may explain it. - Westminster Gazette.

All They Said. The late Professor Jowett, during his connection with Balliol College. had occasion, says Household News, to visit some of the farms belonging to the college near the Scottish borders. One of the leading tenants, a sturdy borderer of the Dandie Dinmontorder, was deputed to take the professor around. And a long tramp they had together over the hills, in the course of which Jowett uttered not a word, while the farmer was too much strick en with awe to venture a remark. But when the walk was almost done, the professor was roused to speech. Looking over a stone wall at a goodly field of vivid green, he abruptly said: "Fine potatoes." Quoth the farmer: "Yon's turmets." Not a word more was spoken between them.

vessels, chains and other objects pre served in the Vatican would make more gold coin than the whole of the present European circulation.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN. A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

A False Friend-Effect of Drink Upon Cy-To Be Eternal Is God's Use-Fear the Occlists-Champions of the Wheel Say casion of Faith-Prayer Before Com-That Even Moderate Indulgence in munion-Duty Lies in the Present-Liquor is Injurious-A Victim of Drink. Seeking for Sight Not Faith. In all professions alcohol is seen To be a triend familiar, foe, I ween; Without an end or bound

'Mid lawyers, doctors, artists, engineers, Professors, authors, he a friend appears. And plies his trade, and plays his wicked

game
By falsely stating he can win them fame!
And as to poets, many were, alas!
Too prone to drink, too free to love the

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

glass, Which oft they praised, "in honeyed lies of

rhyme"—
A waste of genius little short of crime.
But how has alcohol his promise kept?
Ah, well ye know who fave so often wept
O'er fallen genius—over minds destroyed—
O'er brilliant intellects made dark and

void; O'er gifted business men become a wreck, some poor passenger washed off the

Drink and Cyclists.

Zimmerman, the world's champion, says zimmerman, the world's champion, says to cyclists:
"Don't smoke, it depresses the heart and shortens the wind. Don't drink—drink never wins races. I have trophies at home which would have belonged to others if they had left liquor alone."

And I Parsons the fifty-mile Victorian

opinion, replied:
"Well, it sometimes happens that a nonthere were twelve of us-all intent on winning. The excitement caused by partaking of liquor would have taken away my cool-

And he added:
"A young fellow-cyclist recently accompanied me on a long road journey which caused us some fatigue. He fancied a glass of whisky would stimulate him a bit. Well, it did for about a quarter of an hour, but after that he was ten times worse, and I had to slow off to enable him to keep up with me at all. This is only one case out of several of similar effect which have come

A Victim of Dissipation.

Who of his time possessed a greater or more versatile mind or a keener sense of what was right than Robert Burns? Yet his most ardent admirers must confess in sorrow that he was the victim of strong drink. In early life he acquired a taste for drink. In early life he acquired a taste for it and the habit of taking it. When only in his nineteenth year, he associated with smugglers on the Ayrshire coast, and became accustomed, as he tells us, "to scenes of swaggering riot and roaring dissipation, where he learned to fill his glass and mix without fear in a drunken squabble." He also tells us that when he was learning flax-dressing it Ivying when he was a little

And what terrible evidence we have in his letters of the dissipated habits into which he afterwards fell. After a drinking bout in one of his friend's houses, when in a state of intoxication, he had been guilty of some improprieties; next day, when writing an apology to the lady of the house, he concluded his letter by saying, "O all ye powers of decorum, whisper to them (other ladies who were present) that my errors.

And stain'd his name.

Why He Ouit Drinking. A professional gentleman who was ac-ustomed to take his morning glass, stepped

customed to take his morning glass, stepped into a saloon, and going up to the bar called for whisky. A seedy individual stepped up to him and said:
"I say, squire, can't you ask an unfortunate fellow to join you?"

"I am not in the habit of drinking with tramps.

him. His eyes were bloodshot, his face bloated, his boots mismated, his clothing

saloon, never to enter it again.

the happiness of many a young girl's life," writes Rev. Mr. Moody in the Ladies' Home Journal, "is the common delusion that a woman can best reform a man by marrying him. It is a mystery to me how people can be so blinded to the hundreds of cases in every community, where tottering homes have fallen and innocent lives have been wrecked because some young girl has per-sisted in marrying a scoundrel in the hope of saving him. I have never known such a union, and I have seen hundreds of them, result in anything but sadness and disaster. Let no young girl think that she may be able to accomplish what a loving mother or sympathetic sisters have been unable to do. Before there is any contract of marriage there should be convincing proof that here has been real and thorough regenera-

treatment for drunkenness, the main features of which are, in brief, the stomach pump, stomach cleansing with a strong solution of soda, a bowl of hot beef extract with cayenne pepper, an hour's rest, return to work. The malady is said to be on the

The National Commissioner of the Department of Labor, Hon, Carroll D. Wright, under the authority of Congress, is carry-ing on an exhaustive investigation into the economic aspects of the alcoholic liquor raffic. His report is expected to be ready

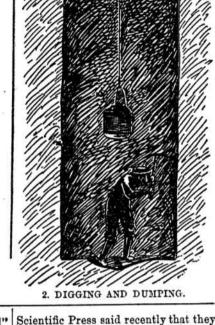
against the use of intoxicating liquors at social tables. The punch-bowl is esteemed indispensable at even the simplest recep-tion, and at evening entertainments wines are abundant, and even stronger liquors are often placed in a convenient room for the gentlemen. At such times young men, and young women, too, drink too freely. Many who take nothing else take punch or wine. It may be said they do not get intoxicated, and probably they seldom do then and there. But the habit is thus formed that ruins multitudes. A few leadare abundant, and even stronger liquors ing ladies in any city can change this, if they will. Let wines be banished from a



(From this mine \$8000 was taken from a piece of ground 24 by 14 feet in plane dimensions. It is officially designated as "No. 2, Below," Bonanza.)

just like a cradle. A part of the box with a piece of woolen blanket. To- ing.'

mining is the use of the "rocker." gravel from rim rock to rim rock. The rocker looks like one of the old Most of the creeks up there have a cradles we find once in a while in the slight fall with wide bottoms. Bedattic of some old house up in the coun- rock is anywhere from four to twenty try. It is a box about three feet long feet below the surface and pay dirt is and two feet wide, placed on rockers apt to extend clear down to bedrock. Of course, the great difficulty that is covered with a piece of heavy sheet the miner has to contend with is the iron, placed a few inches below the fact that the ground is frozen solid top and punched full of holes about a about all the year, and even in summer quarter of an inch in diameter. The thaws only a few inches. This ma'res bottom of the rest of the box slants it necessary to thaw the ground artitowards the lower end and is covered ficially, and this is done by "ourn- las Island, about four miles from of Cambridge by nearly 1,000,000



harder. For this same reason, says

the latter journal, the ground cannot

be dug with a pick and shovel until

Lumber, by the way, in the Klon-

dike country, fit for sluice boxes, costs

So far most of the gold found in

thawed out.

with that behind the slats, is "roasted" can be used effectively, while the Minas in the other method. ing and Engineering Journal, in speak-But even this method is not used ing of the Siberian mines, where the conditions are similar, says their effect is simply to mat the ground together

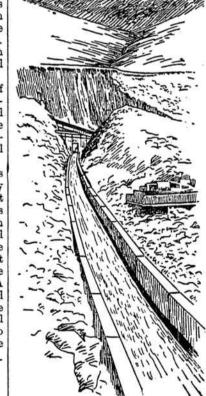
when "sluicing" is possible, as it is when the stream has sufficient fall. In sluicing a number of long boxes are made which fit into each other like a stovepipe. Across these boxes slats are placed with mercury behind them. or sometimes the bottoms are bored full of holes and mercury placed underneath. A long line of these boxes is placed at a considerable slant and the from \$130 to \$150 a thousand feet. miner shovels his gravel in at the upper end, lets the water run down the placer mining in the Klondike regiou sluice and the gold, if in nuggets, sinks and is held by the slats, or, if fine, is caught by the mercury. Three times as much gold can be washed out in this way as by a rocker, because three times as much dirt can be washed. they are burned and the ashes washed

1. THAWING OUT THE DIRT.

These are the various methods of placer mining and thus they are practised in the Klondike region, hampered only by the natural conditions of the country. Let us now look for a mo-

the Klondike miner to do.

Let us suppose the gold-hunter has passed through the difficult journey barrel the mercury is taken out, and arrived at the gold fields. He first goes out and prospects until he finds what remains in the bag is heated, a claim where the "colors" in his pan encourage him to locate. If he should way, until what mercury is left is va- happen to be early on a new field he would probably stake out a claim next to one that was already paying in the hope that his would pay, too. A Klondike claim is supposed to be laid out 500 feet long parallel with the general direction of the creek, and 666 feet crosswise, the idea being to give each location the width of the



A SLUICE BOX. has been coarse, and many of the nuggets have been found attached to quartz. This, according to experts, ndicates that the veins from which is originates are not far distant from the alluvial deposits. Placer gold is liberated by the erosive agencies of ice, cocks and water from the rock matrix n which it is held. It is tougher than the rock which holds it and resists abrasion better. Drawing an inference from other regions where placer gold has been found in large quantities, it is reasonable to expect that in the Yukon country rich gold lodes will be

found. And this brings us to the subject of quartz mining in Alaska, for the goldpearing region up there is by no means confined to the Klondike country. According to the recently published hand-book on "Klondike," written by L. A. Coolidge, of Washington, there are in southeastern Alaska gold mines which have been worked for the past twelve years, and which in 1895 added over \$2,000,000 to the gold surplus of the world. Of this mining region Juneau is the centre, and its discovery is shared by Richard Harris and Joseph Juneau. In 1880 these two men started out from Sitka-it was in the summer-and in August discovered gold in a stream which they named Gold Creek. Later they explored this stream to its source in a mountain valley, which they named Silver Bow Basin. Then a town site was established at the mouth of Gold Creek, which was at first named Harrisburg. Later it was changed to Rockwell and then to Juneau, which name it still holds. This last christen-

ing took place in 1881. The next year both placer and quartz mines were discovered on Doug-Juneau. These are now the famous miles.

ping over small cataracts in them did them no material damage. Since 1842, the year Queen Victoria

Gold in the Vatican.

The gold contained in the medals,

Thy life lies all outspread in light; Our lives feel all thy life around, Making our weakness strong, our darknes bright; Yet is it neither wilderness nor sea, But the calm gladness of a full eternity.

O thou art very meek, To overshade thy creatures thus! Thy grandeur is the shade we seek; To be eternal is thy use to us.

nature and circumstances, and casting him-self into the extended arms of God, who catches and keeps him safe.—Alexander

Prayer Before Communion.

Christ, who hast revealed through him thy nearness to our humanity, and art graciously

Work in us unfelgned sorrow for wrong-do-ing and suffer us not to return to the sins

which we have solemnly renounced neither let us brood over the sins which

Inspire us with ardent love to the Saviour

and give us sincere and humble purposes o

new obedience that we may with a true

heart devote ourselves to his service. Visit our fellow worshipers with the comforts of

days, and may the desire of our souls be to

the remembrance of him. Amen.

"Remember me," the Saviour said On that forsaken night,

And death was close in sight.

We see his word along our way;

And never can forget.

We see his light above:

in the future.

-N. Y. Observer.

me."-Phillips Brooks.

Wien from his side the nearest fled.

Through all the following ages' track

member when we strive and pray, Romember when we love.
—Nathaniel L. Frothingham.

Duty Lies in the Present.

Opportunity is always con

Seeking for Sight Not Faith.

and get a strength and blessing out of it."
Ah, if I only knew what blessing there was
in it, if I saw how it would holp me, then I
could bear it like a plume!" What shall I

could bear it like a plume!" What shall I do with this hard, hateful duty which Christ has laid right in my way?" "Do it, and grow by doing it." "Ab, yes; if I could only see that it would make me grow!" In

only see that it would make me grow!" In both these cases do you not see that what you are begging for is not more faith, although you think it is, but signt? You want to see for yourself the blessing in the sorrow, the strength in the hard and hateful task. Faith says not, "I see that is good for me, and so God must have sent it," but "God sent it, and so it must be good for me."—Phillips Brooks.

No Heart Can Hold All Christian Love.

responsive love in all who contemplate it.
As they muse the fire burns; as they enter

into Christ's love his love enters into them. Filled with its fullness, the pent-up floods

vithin them are bound to find an outlet. The

love of Christ is too large for any heart to hold it. The heart of Christ is a costly thing

o own. If it cost him the cross, it will cos

The bitterest tears shed over graves are

for words left unsaid and deeds left undone.
"She never knew how I loved her." "He never knew what he was to me." "I always

meant to make more of our friendship." Such words are the poisoned arrows which cruel death shoots backward at us from the

When God hides from us so much that we

would fain know, let us believe that the same love conceals, as at other times reveals, and that shadow and sun are accomplishing our

growth in grace and in the knowledge and love of God.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

Be true and real in all thy sacred acts:

reath, so prayer refresheth the hopes of

remember with whom we have to do.

As the fading coals are rekindled by a

Painted the Ball in Silver.

Recently a statue of the Goddess of

Conscience Contribution From a Pensioner

received a conscience contribution of \$350

the heart.

teet from the ground.

sepulchre.-Harriet Beecher Stowe.

them no less.-J. M. Campbell.

The self-giving love of Christ awakens a

The world remembers yet; With love and friendship gazes back,

Almighty God. Father of our Lord Jesus

Maclaren, D. D.

O God! what rest, what joy it is to me To lose all thought of self in thine eternity. -F. W. Faber. Fear the Occasion of Faith.

It is when we are "afraid" that we trust God; not in easy times, when things are going smoothly with us. Not when the sun shines, but when the tempest blows and the wind howls about his ears, a man gathers his clouk round him, and cleaves fast to his supcloak round him, and cleaves fast to his sup-porter. The midnight sea lies all back; but when it is cut into by the oar, or divided and churned by the paddle, it flashes up into phosphorescence. And so it is from the tumults and agitation of man's spirit that there is struck out the light of man's faith. There is the bit of flint and the steel that comes hammering against it; and it is the contact of these two that brings out the spark. Fear then, is the

they had left liquor alone."

And J. Parsons, the fifty-mile Victorian champion, who does not smoke and has given up alcoholic stimulants, says:

"I abandoned even moderate indulgence in liquor because I could not win races when so indulging. Since I refrained altogether from drink I have started in five races and have won four—the fifty-mile championship, the Victoria road races, and the half-mile and ten-mile races in Adelaide." brings out the spark....Fear, then, is the occasion of faith, and faith is fear transoccasion of faith, and faith is fear transformed by the act of our own will, calling to mind the strength of God and betaking our selves thereto. Therefore, do not wonder if the two things lie in your hearts together, and do not say, "I have no faith because I have some fear," but rather feel that if there be the least spark of the former it will turn all the rest into its own bright substance. Here is the stifling smoke, coming up from some newly lighted fire of green wood, black and choking and solid in its coils, but as the fire burns up all the smoke-wreaths will be turned into one flaming spire, full of light and warmth. Do you turn your smoke into fire, your fear into faith. Do not be down-hearted if it takes a while to convert the whole of the lower and baser into the nobler and higher. Faith and fear do blend, thank God! They While Mr. Tebbutt, on being asked his

"Well, it sometimes happens that a non-abstainer wins, but invariably they have kept off the drink for some time previous to the race, and when they start drinking again their 'form' goes off. In racing you require your head clear, for so much de-pends upon your judgment from first to last. In the race yesterday I rode better in the final than in the previous races, and without feeling the least excited, though there were twelve of us—all intent on win-Faith and fear do blend, thank God! They are as oil and water in a man's soul, and the oil will float above and quiet the waves. "What time I am afraid"—there speaks the better man within, lifting himself above

under my notice."

inviting us to the worship of thy house and the fellowship of thy table; make us par-takers of thy fulln and let us enter into thy courts with joy. Prepare us so that as we receive these sacred symbols of thy love we may feed on thee in our hearts by faith. thou hast freely forgiven. Confirm out faith in those great mysteries of redeeming grace which we are this day to show forth. also tells us that when he was learning flax-dressing at Irvine, when he was a little more than twenty years of age, on a Hog-manay night, he "with some others was en-gaged in a glorious carousal, when the shop took fire and all was burned," and that put an end to his flax-dressing. Yes, and it did more than that, it strengthened the craving for and the habit of taking drink.

And what tarrible evidence we have in his thy companionship and satisfy their souls with thy goodness. Let the presence of Jesus inspire us through all the coming

though great, were involuntary—that an intoxicated man was the vilest of beasts."
In the touching epitaph which he wrote for his own tombstone, he says:—
"The poor inhabitant below

Was quick to learn and wise to know, And keenly felt the friendly glow And softer flame; But thoughtless follies laid him low

It will not do in this workaday world to live too much in either the past or the future. Neither musty memories nor vacuous visions can sustain the healthlest life of the soul. Yet there are minds of an over reminiscent type that are always groaning under burdens long since decayed into dust. and fighting over and over again battles on fields where peace was long ago declared. And so, on the other hand, there are spirits

that seem to feed on the thin air of hopeless that seem to feed on the thin air of nopeless hopes, impractical dreamers who stand steadfastly gazing up not really into heaven, but into hazy, mazy clouds where they see no Lord and whence they gain no inspira-He was annoyed by the man's familiarity and roughly told him: tion. But duty lies neither in the past nor

tramps."

The tramp replied:

"You need not be so cranky and highminded, my friend. I venture to say that
I am of just as good a family as you are,
have just as good an education, and before
I took to drink was just as respectable as
you are. What is more, I always knew
how to act the gentleman. Take my word
for it, you stick to John Barleycorn, and he
will bring you to just the same place I am."

Struck with his words, the gentleman
set down his glass and turned to look at
him. His eyes were bloodshot, his face

filthy. "Then, was it drinking that made you like this? "Yes, it was, and it will bring you to the same if you stick to it."

Picking up his untouched glass, he poured the contents upon the floor and said, "Then it's time I quit," and left the

A Common Delusion.

"The most subtle and deceitful hope which ever existed, and one which wrecks

Stern But Effective. The surgeon in charge of the troops at Vancouver barracks has a stern, effective

within a year. We feel bound to enter a solemn warning

Cliberty was placed on the dome of the new Court House at Warrenburg, Mo. In the right hand was a gold-hued ball, held with the extended arm. It was secretly decided by the Silverites to have the obnoxious sphere painted in silver. Four dollars were raised by contribution, and the change of metals was effected. The ball is nearly 200 The Persion Office at Washington has dozen foremost receptions, and they will disappear from all others.—The Presbyfrom a pensioner in Pennsylvania, who states that he obtained the money fraudu-